The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

WE PLEDGE—
1 BILLION DOLLARS
IN
WAR SAVINGS BONDS
FOR VICTORY

WHOLE NO. 1763 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1945 GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 35, NO. 4

Labor's War and Post-War Programs Outlined By Green In News Article

Calls For Lasting Peace, Jobs For Veterans And Workers And High Pay Standards

(The following article, prepared for publication in The Washington Star and for the News-American Newspaper Alliance, is of direct interest to the nation's workers.)

By WILLIAM GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor

Labor looks to the Administration and to Congress for wise leadership which will guide the way to speedy victory and lay the groundwork for a sound and prosperous post-war economy.

Above all, the workers of America seek the establishment of lasting peace, based upon international justice. They are overwhelmingly for any forward the creation of an international organization to maintain and safeguard the peace. Labor realizes that war is the great enemy of the common people. There can be no hope for the future, in the overwhelming struggle for economic advancement, for personal security and for wider educational and cultural opportunities so long as wars are permitted to ravage mankind and devastate the earth at periodic intervals.

For these reasons, American workers will give their full support to intelligent and sincere measures designed to bring about lasting peace.

Like all their fellow citizens, the workers of our country look forward to the day when the fighting will end and their sons and loved ones will be permitted to return home. Labor is determined that the veterans of this war, who have sacrificed so much for us, must be given every opportunity to make up for lost time and every encouragement to renew their civilian status under favorable circumstances.

We must provide jobs for them, help them to resume their studies if they wish to go back to school or assist in undertaking new business enterprises.

A start along these lines has been made with the enactment of the GI "Bill of Rights," but more ample protection is needed. Labor will do its part by helping war veterans attain union status and to secure jobs. It will also work with veterans' organizations for the rehabilitation or disabled veterans and for more adequate veterans legislation. More than 1,500,000 members of the American Federation of Labor are now serving in the armed forces. We will not fail in our obligation to them.

On its own account, labor is not asking the Administration or the Government for any special favors, nor for any political rewards. We are convinced that our program will fully meet the needs and aspirations of the workers.

Labor's program for the future concerns itself primarily with war and post-war measures.

Our immediate task is to produce in ever-increasing quantity the war equipment needed by our armed forces for victory over the nation's enemies. Toward that end the American Federation of Labor has unanimously renewed its no-strike pledge for the duration and it is exerting every effort to increase production.

On a voluntary basis, we are recruiting skilled workers from non-essential industries for jobs in critical war plants. With the cooperation of management, we are convinced we can meet manpower problems more effectively by such voluntary methods than would be possible under compulsory service.

Labor favors the immediate modification of the Little Steel formula so as to be a vital war measure. In many cases low-wage industries engaged in war production find it difficult to attract more workers. In most of these plants employers would be willing to increase wage rates to levels comparable with rates paid in other war industries for similar work, but are prevented by the wage freeze instituted by the National War Labor Board. Thus the Government finds itself in its own rigid regulations are obstructing the war effort.

To correct this impossible situation the American Federation of Labor has appealed to President Roosevelt to issue an executive order revising the Little Steel formula so that wage rates may be restored to equitable relationship with increased living costs.

Such action also is urgently and immediately necessary from a long-range point of view. Today the Government is industry's big customer. When the war ends, industry will have to depend upon the American people to buy its peace-time products. Unless the purchasing power of the people is kept on a high level, production will be forced down, factories may have to close their doors and mass unemployment will once again set in.

It is important to remember that the tremendous purchasing power of American workers will be automatically and drastically cut when the war production program ends. Today workers are compelled to depend upon overtime to meet their household budgets because wage rates have not gone up to keep pace with living costs. The overtime will cease when the war emergency ends.

Do you realize what that means? It means that a worker now receiving $1 an hour for forty hours a week and $1.50 an hour for forty hours overtime, thus receiving a take-home pay of $52 a week, will be suddenly cut down to $40 a week—and doubtless be told that he should consider himself lucky to retain his job at all.

Multiply that shrinkage of income by the many millions of workers who will be similarly affected and you will get the picture of the devastating effect on the nation's purchasing power. Such a condition is not to our liking and not eager buyers. Their thoughts naturally turn to retrenchment. If that policy is widely pursued, goods-war industries will be drastically curtailed.

To every clear-thinking labor sees only an escape—that is immediate Government approval of upward revision of wage rates to prevent post-war collapse of the nation's purchasing power. That is not done, it will be next to impossible to accomplish when the war ends, because practical experience shows that wage rates cannot be lifted when the labor supply is plentiful.

To those who contend that wages are too high already, let me say this: The Government's own figures disclose that 60 per cent of American workers are now receiving wages below the bare subsistence level for a family of four officially set by the Department of Labor.

And to those who become alarmed at the danger that prices will be forced upward along with wages, thus inviting post-war inflation, let me say this: Increased productivity of individual workers developed during the war and amazing new mass-production techniques will reduce labor costs even with higher wage rates and permit lower prices if industry is content with present profits.

This statement, of course, is based on the assumption that we are aiming at high-level production, without which post-war prosperity is impossible.

While the situation of organized private industry is fairly certain, the plight of white-collar workers and those engaged in Federal Government service is even more precarious. The American Federation of Labor therefore recommends that a minimum wage of not less than 75 cents an hour be established by amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act and it also recommends legislation to increase the basic pay of Government employes and accord them actual time and a half for overtime.

The best economic security any worker can enjoy is a good job at good pay. Our Social Security system was devised to provide insurance for those not so fortunate as to be employed at good wages. It is in need of modernization. But the Social Security system needs broadening and modernization.

More than 25,000,000 Americans are still not covered by its provisions. No protection is afforded for illness, disability and kindred misfortunes.

For these reasons the American Federation of Labor urges immediate enactment of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to amend the Social Security Act. This bill will broaden coverage of Social Security, set up uniform, nation-wide standards for unemployment compensation and provide health and disability insurance for American workers.

Finally, we call on the President and Congress to adopt policies and laws with respect to reconversion which will expedite the orderly transition from war to peace production, protect human needs, as well as property interests and end as soon as possible the present Government controls upon management and labor which were voluntarily accepted because of the war emergency, but which cannot be permitted to remain in effect in peacetime without impairing America's free enterprise system.

Critical Munitions Output Jumps As Congress Debates Labor Draft

Washington, D. C.—All the critical munitions programs, with a single exception, showed remarkable production increases in December, despite the holidays, the War Production Board announced. The most significant gain was registered in critical aircraft—a 32 per cent jump in output of Superfortresses, Navy fighters and jet-propelled planes. The only drop was in Navy rockets.

Similarly, the WPB revealed that in the second half of 1944 "output in every one of the critical programs showed a substantial gain, ranging from 20 per cent for tires to over 150 per cent for aircraft and mortars and 200 per cent for rocket fuel."

However, the WPB warned against complacency, pointing out that production schedules for munitions this year call for still greater increase in some critical items.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives was preparing to speed action on the May bill, calling for compulsory service in war plants for men between the ages of 18 and 45. Indications were that numerous attempts will be made to amend the bill when it gets to the floor, some of the proposed amendments being distinctly anti-labor in character. The Senate will postpone action until after the House has decided what to do with this controversial legislation.

Need For Unemployment Compensation Betterment Stressed On AFL Show

Washington, D. C.—The pressing vocated State action instead of Federal need for improving America's unemployment compensation system as insurance against a post-war depression was stressed in the AFL's Jan. 21 "America United" program over the NBC network.

Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller, of Wisconsin, warned that one of the obvious weaknesses in the present system is the wide difference in benefits now paid by the various States, which permits war workers who have moved from their homes to the site of far distant war jobs. He also pointed out that millions of workers are not now covered by unemployment compensation and that benefits are too inadequate to meet post-war needs.

Asked by Nelson Cruikshank, AFL Social Security Director, to suggest a cure for this situation, Rep. Biemiller replied:

"There are two ways the problem can be solved. One is by having the forty-eight State Legislatures bring about some uniformity in State laws. The other is, of course, Federal legislation. I think it probable that we shall have to have Federal legislation if we are to abolish these inequities."

James W. Johnson, representing the United States Chamber of Commerce, agreed that unemployment compensation laws should be improved by ad-

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, also opposed Federal action and suggested the novel idea of having the Government subsidize employers to keep their men on jobs instead of unemployment compensation. He said the products could be distributed to poor families just as the Government used to give away farm surpluses.

Mr. Cruikshank insisted that unemployment compensation is a form of social insurance which not only protects disemployed workers but industry and farmers as well, because it maintains purchasing power.

The program, almost wholly on an extemporaneous basis, developed a good deal of lively argument but not a great deal of unanimity.

It appears certain that the Kilgore bill, endorsed by the AFL, will again encounter stiff opposition when it is reintroduced in Congress. This bill provides for nation-wide uniformity of unemployment compensation system benefits, with wider coverage and higher benefits. Industry probably will oppose Federal action and agricultural groups for the most part also will line up against the bill because farmers are not covered by its provisions.

WLB Report Explodes High Wage Myth

Washington, D. C.—Propaganda about high wages was shattered in a report by the National War Labor Board, covering its three years of operations.

A special tabulation covering a 20-month period, showed that out of a quarter million cases, involving nearly 14,000,000 workers, handled in that period, the average earnings, at the time of applications for increases, amounted to less than 70 cents an hour, scarcely a subsistence level.

Average raises granted by the board in these cases were 6.3 cents an hour, which still left the pay rates far below decent American standards.

Significantly, the report disclosed that employes in unorganized or "company union" plants are paid far less than workers in union establishments.

In the former, the average wage, at the time of applications for raises, was only 66 cents an hour as against 72 to 76 cents in the latter.

On an annual basis, that would mean a union worker, toiling about 2,500 hours, including overtime at time and one-half rates, would earn approximately $1,800 more than a non-union employe.

Other statistics carried in the report showed that throughout the three-year period, it operated in 70 certain regional offices disposed of 382,000 cases, covering 24,000,000 workers.

Out of this vast number, there were only 31 instances where either employers refused to abide by or labor called "quits" on the board's decisions.

"The small number of recalcitrant employers and unions, in contrast to the thousands of rulings given, speaks eloquently for the nation's cooperation with the War Labor Board under the labor-management-government pattern," declared Theodore W. Kheel, the board's executive director, who prepared the report.

Full Employment For Forty Years Proposed To Industry By Shishkin

New York City.—A sweeping program to stabilize and assure full employment for forty years, was advanced by Boris Shishkin, AFL economist, before the New York Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

Shishkin warned that the goal of full employment cannot be divorced from the goal of adequate income. To get public support for the program for the nation's workers, he said, steps must be taken to avoid long stretches of unemployment, including seasonal and seasonal disemployment.

This can be accomplished, he asserted, by stabilization of production and stabilization of workers' earnings.

Guaranteed annual wages for workers are the most practical step in this direction, Shishkin declared. Such plans are adaptable to many industries, he said, and would become a recognized part of the wage policy of American industry.

As a further step, Shishkin proposed recognition of the need to make sure that the American worker is given opportunity of full employment during his "entire productive life span." That span now covers only twenty-seven years between the ages of 18 and 45, he said. It should be extended to the age of 60, he added. Only by approaching this goal of full employment for forty years, Shishkin concluded, can the term "full employment" be given real substance and meaning.

Green Urges United Nations Abide By Atlantic Charter

Labor Key To World Peace—Woll

New York City—World peace and economic stability after this war will depend largely upon the strength and independence of the international labor movement, Matthew Woll, AFL Vice President, declared.

Speaking over some network program with President Green, Mr. Woll urged all AFL affiliates and their members to support the Free Trade Union Committee's drive to raise a million-dollar fund to be used for the re-establishment and rehabilitation of free and democratic trade union movements in liberated countries.

He described plans for providing labor in these countries with printing presses, literature and schooling in movies; to pay rent for union headquarters, to hire clerical help, to provide typewriters and office equipment and to provide for necessary organization expenses.

The Chinese workers, he said, are in dire need of assistance. Predicting a huge, post-war industrial boom in China, Mr. Woll urged that the workers of that country be "spared the exploitation which may result from lack of organization." He also pointed out that American workers should be protected from competition with the products of underpaid Chinese labor.

Likewise, in Central and South America, "laborers who now work for a pittance cast their eyes northward for help," Mr. Woll continued. Out of a total population of more than 130,000,000 in these countries there are only 2,000,000 organized workers, he reported.

Urged by re-establishment of sound, strong and progressive free trade unions throughout the world can there be any hope for a world unity of labor on a basis of equality and of mutual helpfulness," Mr. Woll continued. "The American Federation of Labor stands for the restoration of democratic trade unions everywhere because it also upholds the ideals of personal liberty, equality of opportunity and the spirit of fraternity that binds workers to each other for the common good throughout the world."

Housing—The Big Post-War Challenge

By HARRY C. BATES
Chairman AFL Housing Committee

(We present herewith the first of a series of articles by Mr. Bates, President of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, on the nation's housing problems with which he is expertly familiar. These articles are taken from a comprehensive statement submitted by Mr. Bates before the U. S. Senate Sub-Committee on Post-War Housing and Urban Development. Because of the importance of the subject and the cogency of Mr. Bates' views, we believe every American worker should have the opportunity of reading these articles.)

There are two ways the problem can be solved. One is by having the forty-eight State Legislatures bring about some uniformity in State laws. The other is, of course, Federal legislation. I think it probable that we shall have to have Federal legislation if we are to abolish these inequities."

James W. Johnson, representing the United States Chamber of Commerce, agreed that unemployment compensation laws should be improved by ad-

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, also opposed Federal action and suggested the novel idea of having the Government subsidize employers to keep their men on jobs instead of unemployment compensation. He said the products could be distributed to poor families just as the Government used to give away farm surpluses.

Mr. Cruikshank insisted that unemployment compensation is a form of social insurance which not only protects disemployed workers but industry and farmers as well, because it maintains purchasing power.

The program, almost wholly on an extemporaneous basis, developed a good deal of lively argument but not a great deal of unanimity.

It appears certain that the Kilgore bill, endorsed by the AFL, will again encounter stiff opposition when it is reintroduced in Congress. This bill provides for nation-wide uniformity of unemployment compensation system benefits, with wider coverage and higher benefits. Industry probably will oppose Federal action and agricultural groups for the most part also will line up against the bill because farmers are not covered by its provisions.

WLB Report Explodes High Wage Myth

Washington, D. C.—Propaganda about high wages was shattered in a report by the National War Labor Board, covering its three years of operations.

A special tabulation covering a 20-month period, showed that out of a quarter million cases, involving nearly 14,000,000 workers, handled in that period, the average earnings, at the time of applications for increases, amounted to less than 70 cents an hour, scarcely a subsistence level.

Average raises granted by the board in these cases were 6.3 cents an hour, which still left the pay rates far below decent American standards.

Significantly, the report disclosed that employes in unorganized or "company union" plants are paid far less than workers in union establishments.

In the former, the average wage, at the time of applications for raises, was only 66 cents an hour as against 72 to 76 cents in the latter.

On an annual basis, that would mean a union worker, toiling about 2,500 hours, including overtime at time and one-half rates, would earn approximately $1,800 more than a non-union employe.

Other statistics carried in the report showed that throughout the three-year period, it operated in 70 certain regional offices disposed of 382,000 cases, covering 24,000,000 workers.

Out of this vast number, there were only 31 instances where either employers refused to abide by or labor called "quits" on the board's decisions.

"The small number of recalcitrant employers and unions, in contrast to the thousands of rulings given, speaks eloquently for the nation's cooperation with the War Labor Board under the labor-management-government pattern," declared Theodore W. Kheel, the board's executive director, who prepared the report.

Full Employment For Forty Years Proposed To Industry By Shishkin

New York City.—A sweeping program to stabilize and assure full employment for forty years, was advanced by Boris Shishkin, AFL economist, before the New York Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

Shishkin warned that the goal of full employment cannot be divorced from the goal of adequate income. To get public support for the program for the nation's workers, he said, steps must be taken to avoid long stretches of unemployment, including seasonal and seasonal disemployment.

This can be accomplished, he asserted, by stabilization of production and stabilization of workers' earnings.

Guaranteed annual wages for workers are the most practical step in this direction, Shishkin declared. Such plans are adaptable to many industries, he said, and would become a recognized part of the wage policy of American industry.

As a further step, Shishkin proposed recognition of the need to make sure that the American worker is given opportunity of full employment during his "entire productive life span." That span now covers only twenty-seven years between the ages of 18 and 45, he said. It should be extended to the age of 60, he added. Only by approaching this goal of full employment for forty years, Shishkin concluded, can the term "full employment" be given real substance and meaning.

Housing—The Big Post-War Challenge

By HARRY C. BATES
Chairman AFL Housing Committee

(We present herewith the first of a series of articles by Mr. Bates, President of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, on the nation's housing problems with which he is expertly familiar. These articles are taken from a comprehensive statement submitted by Mr. Bates before the U. S. Senate Sub-Committee on Post-War Housing and Urban Development. Because of the importance of the subject and the cogency of Mr. Bates' views, we believe every American worker should have the opportunity of reading these articles.)

There are two ways the problem can be solved. One is by having the forty-eight State Legislatures bring about some uniformity in State laws. The other is, of course, Federal legislation. I think it probable that we shall have to have Federal legislation if we are to abolish these inequities."

James W. Johnson, representing the United States Chamber of Commerce, agreed that unemployment compensation laws should be improved by ad-

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, also opposed Federal action and suggested the novel idea of having the Government subsidize employers to keep their men on jobs instead of unemployment compensation. He said the products could be distributed to poor families just as the Government used to give away farm surpluses.

Mr. Cruikshank insisted that unemployment compensation is a form of social insurance which not only protects disemployed workers but industry and farmers as well, because it maintains purchasing power.

The program, almost wholly on an extemporaneous basis, developed a good deal of lively argument but not a great deal of unanimity.

It appears certain that the Kilgore bill, endorsed by the AFL, will again encounter stiff opposition when it is reintroduced in Congress. This bill provides for nation-wide uniformity of unemployment compensation system benefits, with wider coverage and higher benefits. Industry probably will oppose Federal action and agricultural groups for the most part also will line up against the bill because farmers are not covered by its provisions.

Wider Social Security Urged

Washington, D. C.—The Social Security Board urged Congress to adopt a broad, all-inclusive security program to protect millions of Americans from the social aftermath of the war.

Its report, which was taken immediately as a pattern for recommendations which President Roosevelt is expected to send to Congress soon, said that unemployment insurance should be extended to from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 workers now excluded. It also asked that Old Age and Survivors' Insurance program cover from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 additional employes and self-employed persons. Liberalized unemployment benefits and medical and disability insurance also were requested.

The board foresaw a severe test for unemployment compensation when the period of transition to peace begins. Urging the strengthening of Federal provisions, it was emphasized that while unemployment compensation cannot cure a prolonged depression, it can soften its blows.

The board placed particular emphasis on the recommendation that a program for disability and sickness insurance be set up. It disavowed any partial or political medicine. Freedom of physicians, hospitals or patients. On the contrary, it was argued that each person should protect the patient's freedom to choose his doctor and should improve the quality of medical care.

THE AFL PRESENTS . . . . "AMERICA UNITED" at 1:15 P.M., EWT, Over NBC

Date	Guest	Topic	Panel Members
Jan. 28	Vice President Truman	Next Four Years	William Green, AFL Eric Johnston, U.S. Chamber of Commerce James G. Patton, National Farmers Union
Feb. 4	U. S. Senator Pepper	Nation's Health	Nelson Cruikshank, AFL Edmund E. Schmidt, U.S. Chamber of Commerce Albert S. Goss, National Grange
Feb. 11	Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau	Paying For War	Boris Shishkin, AFL Emerson P. Schmidt, U.S. Chamber of Commerce Edward A. O'Neal, Am. Farm Bur. Federation
Feb. 18	Rep. Ramspeck	White Collar Workers	James B. Burns, AFL Emerson P. Schmidt, U.S. Chamber of Commerce Paul Sifton, National Farmers Union

Labor Disturbed By Moves of Churchill And Stalin AFL Chief Says

Washington, D. C.—In a challenging radio talk on foreign policy, AFL President William Green called upon the American people to halt the departures from the principles of the Atlantic Charter by allied nations in liberated Europe.

Mr. Green demanded immediate creation of a United Nations Council to pass upon international problems that cannot be postponed until the war ends.

"This would eliminate unilateral decisions and restore confidence in the integrity and decency of the senior of the United Nations," he said.

The AFL leader declared organized labor is "deeply" disturbed by the "apparent modification of the attitude of the United Nations toward the Atlantic Charter." He added:

"The high principles of the Charter gave strength to our fighting forces and sinew to the muscles of the American army of production. We felt—all of us here in America—that we were working and fighting for something worth while, for the establishment of world peace that would be lasting because it was based upon justice.

"Now we are told by Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain, in his characteristically outspoken fashion, that while the leaders of the United Nations are still aiming at the principles of the Atlantic Charter, his and President Roosevelt are resigned to falling short in some respects of attaining them immediately in the war-time international settlements.

"Meanwhile, Premier Stalin of Soviet Russia is mum, but his actions speak louder than words. And those actions are not consonant with the Atlantic Charter.

"It seems to me that this is a case of leadership lagging behind the desires of the people. Both in this country and in Great British, where free speech is still exercised as a precious right, public opinion overwhelmingly disapproves any departures with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

"The reasons for that opposition still burn fresh in our memory. We know from our own experiences after the last war as well as what we learned from history books, that power politics and the carving up of the territory of weak nations by the big powers do not result in peace and world security, but inevitably lead to future wars.

"Another world war is the very thing which America's people are most determined to prevent. We do not seek for ourselves or for peoples to anyone, friend or foe, for the sake of expediency. That way has defeat and ultimate ruin.

"If we are going to let Soviet Russia set up governments of her choosing on her borders and create puppet States as a buffer to any future attack; if we are going to let Great Britain to dictate the form and character of Mediterranean nations in order to protect her life-line of commerce to the East—the whole post-war settlement is likely to develop into a self-seeking scramble.

"Such actions by our Allies indicate lack of confidence in each other and purpose of creating a world organization outside world organization and to repeat that meanwhile a United Nations Council be set up to pass upon international problems that cannot be postponed until the war ends.

"This would eliminate unilateral decisions and restore confidence among the peoples of the world in the integrity and decency of the senior of the United Nations.

"America's powerful voice must also be raised now in favor of democratic solutions of world political problems. It is our duty to insist that the so-called liberated countries in Europe be given the right to choose their own leaders by democratic means. That can be done through the establishment and free exercise of democracy in those nations that lasting peace can be firmly established throughout Europe.

"Organized labor in America believes that a strong and free trade union movement is the most effective bulwark for democracy in any country and the best insurance against dictatorship. Therefore, we are anxious to help in the re-establishment and rehabilitation of the free trade union movements that existed in Europe before the dictators seized power. For that purpose, the American Federation of Labor has organized the Free Trade Union Committee as an adjunct to labor's League for Human Rights."

AFL UNION TRIUMPHS IN NLRB VOTE CONTEST

Bliss Island, Ill.—AFL Federal Labor Union No. 23753 won a smashing NLRB election victory at the plant of the Bliss Island Manufacturing Co. here. The vote of the workers was 269 to 45.

Organizer John Schrier reported to AFL President Green that the company was disposed to recognize the union until the latter submitted a proposed contract. The company then showed fight and the election was called. The union, having demonstrated its strength, will now resume negotiations on the contract.

NAVY YARD WASTES LABOR SENATE GROUP CHARGES

Washington, D. C. — Senator James M. Mead of New York declared in the Senate that at the Norfolk Navy Yard, which claimed to be short more than 4,000 workers, essential procedures and colleagues of his War Investigating Committee had found "gross mismanagement, wasted labor, hoarded labor and enforced loafing" to a degree "deeply disturbing and most significant."

His assertions set off a debate in which the smoldering Senate opposition to the national service legislation for which President Roosevelt has asked burst into the open, with members using as names such words as "regimentation" and "rebotage" as they joined in denouncing wastage and mal-utilization of labor.

(The second article in the series will appear next week.)